

CONSTITUTIONAL.

The Prohibition Law of Kansas So Held.

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The Powers of Complex Government Defined—How State Laws to Regulate or Abolish Liquor Traffic Become Operative.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The United States supreme court has decided that the original package law passed by the last congress was valid and constitutional and that when it went into effect prohibitory laws remained in force without re-enactment.

Chief Justice Fuller rendered the opinion of the court and the bench was united in support of the conclusions to which he arrived, though Justice Gray announced that Justices Harlan, Brewer and himself did not concur in all the reasoning of the opinion of the court.

The case upon which the decision was rendered was that of John M. Wilson, sheriff of Shawnee county, Kan., appellant vs. Charles A. Rohrer, brought here on appeal from the decision of the circuit court of the United States for the district of Kansas. Rohrer was the original package agent at Topeka, Kan., of the firm of Maynard, Hopkins & Co., of Kansas City, Mo., and was arrested the day after the original package law went into effect. He claimed that the law was unconstitutional and also that it could not go into operation until the state had enacted its prohibitory law. The United States circuit court for Kansas released him on a writ of habeas corpus. The Kansas authorities then brought the case to the supreme court on an appeal. The court reverses the circuit court's decree and remanded the case for further proceedings.

The court says the power of the state to impose restraints and burdens upon persons and property in promotion of the public health, good order and prosperity is a power always belonging to the states, not surrendered by them to the general government nor directly restrained by the constitution of the United States and essentially exclusive.

The power of congress to regulate commerce among the several states when the subjects are national in their nature, it says, is also exclusive. The constitution does not provide that interstate commerce shall be free, but by the grant of this exclusive power to regulate it, it was left free except as congress might interfere to regulate it. Therefore it has been determined, Robbins vs. Shelby, taxing district, that the failure of congress to exercise this exclusive power in any case is an expression of its will that the subject shall be free from restrictions or impositions upon it by the several states, and if a state law comes in conflict with the will of congress, the state and congress cannot occupy the position of equal opposing sovereignties, because the constitution declares national supremacy and that of the laws passed in pursuance thereof. That which is not supreme must yield to that which is supreme.

The court says that intoxicating liquors are undoubtedly subjects of commerce like other commodities and so recognized, but nevertheless it has been often held that laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor within state limits do not necessarily infringe any privilege or immunity, this right being rested, as in the Mugler case, upon the acknowledged right of the states to control their purely internal affairs and in so doing protect the health, morals and safety of their people by regulations that do not interfere with the powers of the general government.

The present case arises upon the theory of repugnance between the state laws and the interstate commerce clause of the constitution and involves a distinction between the commerce clause and the police power which while quite distinguishable when they do not approach each other, are sometimes like the colors, so nearly allied as to perplex the understanding as the colors do the vision.

Continuing, the court says that the Iowa law held to be unconstitutional in the Leisy original package case was enacted in the exercise of the state's police power, and not at all as regulation of interstate commerce, but as it amounted in effect to a regulation of such commerce it was held that so long as congress did not pass any law to regulate specifically the traffic between the states on intoxicating liquors or act in such way as to allow state laws to operate upon it, congress thereby indicated its will that such commerce should be free and untrammelled and, therefore, that the laws of Iowa were therefore so far as they amounted to regulations of foreign or interstate commerce in violation of the constitution.

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which it had always had upon domestic property. Jurisdiction attached, not in virtue of the laws of congress, but because that the law placed the property where jurisdiction could attach. The decree of the lower court is therefore reversed.

HANGING SEATS.

Senators Pre-empting Their Perches For Next Session.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—There has been considerable changing around of seats in the senate chamber. Mr. Colquitt, of Georgia, has pre-empted Senator Joe Brown's seat right in the front row of the democratic side and next to the main aisle. Mr. Carlisle will go to Mr. Reagan's place, the old Beck seat in the second row, facing the vice-president. Mr. Brice will get Mr. Colquitt's old seat in the rear row of the democratic side, and Mr. Hill will get the next one to Mr. Hampton. Mr. Gordon, of Georgia, will occupy Mr. Bates' former place and the Tennesseean will move around to the one to be vacated by Mr. Faulkner, of West Virginia. The new senator from Louisiana, Mr. White, who succeeds Mr. Eastis, will sit where Mr. Payne, of Ohio, had a desk, and Mr. Palmer, of Illinois, will be a close neighbor of Mr. Barbour on the outside row.

On the republican side the shifting has been equally marked. Mr. Washburn succeeds Mr. Ingalls and Mr. Quay will sit where Mr. Evans used to be talking. Mr. Walcott will go from a back seat to the place vacated by Mr. Spooner, and Mr. Dixon, of Rhode Island, will occupy the chair soon to be vacated by Mr. Edmunds.

The Kansas statesman, Mr. Peffer, has been awarded an extreme right hand corner seat, lately occupied by Mr. Allen.

SCHILLING SANGUINE.

The Formation of the People's Party Considered an Event of Great Moment.

MILWAUKEE, May 26.—In an interview Robert Schilling, secretary of the national executive committee of the new people's party, said: "The moral effect of the victory in Kansas has been tremendous, and in the next presidential election the contest will be between our party and the democrats. The republicans are not in it, for the republican party is as dead as the old whig party. I was astonished to learn what strength we have in the south. Unless the democrats of Texas walk a chalk mark, we are going to carry that state, for the Colored Farmers' Alliance of that state has 150,000 members. Some of the Ohio delegates were of the opinion that we might aspire to carry that state at the next election."

Secretary Foster Kept Busy.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—U. S. Secretary Foster's intention to go to New York Wednesday for the purpose of making a personal investigation of the customs service situation and at the same time confer with leading bankers and financiers in regard to the proposed extension of the 1/2 per cent. loan. The determination of the seal fisheries policy for the present season is, however, engaging his principal attention at present, and unless this question is settled at to-day's cabinet meeting, it may result in an indefinite postponement of the New York business.

Plenty Horses on Trial.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 26.—The second trial of Plenty Horses, the Sioux warrior, for the murder of Lieut. Casey during the afternoon of January 7, on the Sioux reservation, began yesterday in the United States court with Judges Shiras, of Dubuque, and Edgerton, of this city, presiding. Three witnesses were examined—White Moon and Rock Road, the two Cheyenne scouts who were with Casey on his death bed, and Dr. Ten Eyck, of Fort Leavenworth, Kan., who examined the body of Casey after the murder. Nothing new was developed.

Bridges Swept Away.

ATCHISON, Kan., May 26.—A deluging rainstorm of extraordinary violence swept over Phillips, Logan, Norton and contiguous counties in the northwest part of Kansas Saturday night, doing a great deal of damage. The Missouri Pacific lost three large bridges and a number of smaller ones between Kirwin and Lenora. One bridge 225 feet long was swept several feet from its moorings. The highway bridges also were carried out and the growing crops badly damaged. No loss of life is reported.

Heavy Smuggling.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.—It is stated that a cargo of 100,000 pounds of opium brought from China on the yacht Halcyon had been smuggled into this country. It was transferred from the yacht to a small steamer, which in turn loaded it on a lumber schooner in Puget sound. With duty on opium at \$19 a pound, the opium ring made a profit of \$1,300,000 on the transaction. The Halcyon now lies in Barclay sound, B. C., while her owner, W. H. Whaley, is in this city.

Excessive Rainfall.

WICHITA, Kan., May 26.—It has been raining almost continuously for over twenty-four hours. Up to 7 o'clock last night the fall aggregated 3.19 inches, and for the previous thirty-six hours it amounted to 4.32 inches. The total for May now aggregates 8.91 inches, greater by more than one inch than in any month in three years. The Little Arkansas river is bank full, and fears are entertained of an overflow, while the Big Arkansas is rapidly rising.

Pittsburgh Pa., May 26.—

The limited on the Pennsylvania road about 10 o'clock last night dashed into a carriage at Mills' crossing, near Latrobe, Westmoreland county. Miss Mollie McNammy, aged 17, was instantly killed. Miss Bertha McCreedy was badly injured, and her companion, R. Foote, torn to pieces. When the train pulled into Pittsburgh the pilot, wheels and even the cab were cluttered with blood, while torn pieces of dress and strands of woman's hair were still clinging to portions of the train. The ladies, it seems, were driving across the track when struck. The engineer says he whistled and rang, but the horse was frightened and balked.

Dr. Graves Admitted to Bail.

DENVER, Col., May 26.—Dr. T. Thatcher Graves, who had been confined in the county jail since his arrest on the charge of poisoning Mrs. J. B. Barnaby, was brought into the criminal division of the district yesterday afternoon. It had been agreed by the court and the district attorney to admit him to bail in the sum of \$30,000. The bondsmen were investigated by the district attorney and pronounced satisfactory and Graves was set at liberty.

MORMON PROPERTY.

Order of the Supreme Court as to Its Disposition.

IT MAY BE USED FOR CHARITY.

Bank Directors Not Responsible For Bad Loans Made By Presidents—Express Company Licenses Stand—Inspection Law Unconstitutional.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—When the supreme court at its last term upheld the constitutionality of the Edmunds law, by which the property of the late corporation of the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, otherwise known as the Mormon church, was escheated to the United States, it found itself in a somewhat embarrassing position. The doctrine of escheat was quite unknown in this country, and no purpose could be ascribed to the property of a similar nature to that for which the property was formerly used was known to which the property could be devoted. The court, therefore, instead of sending its decree down, withheld it, a strong intimation being conveyed of the desire of the court that congress should by law direct the disposition to be made of the property.

Congress having failed to adopt the suggestion made, the court through Justice Bradley yesterday made its final order in the matter, by a similar nature to that for which the property was formerly used was known to which the property could be devoted. The court, therefore, instead of sending its decree down, withheld it, a strong intimation being conveyed of the desire of the court that congress should by law direct the disposition to be made of the property.

The decree then says that the personal property having devolved to the United States it should be devoted to such charitable uses, lawful in character, as may most nearly correspond to its former destiny, unless in the meantime congress shall otherwise direct, or a master shall report some scheme which shall meet the approval of the court for the disposition of the property. The decree finally directs that the property and all the accumulations remain in the custody of the receiver until otherwise ordered and that out of its costs of the suit and receivership be paid. The Utah supreme court is directed to take the necessary proceedings.

IMPORTANT TO BANKERS.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The United States supreme court by a majority of five to four affirmed the judgment of the circuit court for the Northern district of New York in the case of Albert B. Briggs, receiver of the First National bank of Buffalo, against E. G. Spaulding et al., directors of the bank.

The receiver sought to hold the directors responsible for bad loans made by the president of the bank. No dishonesty was charged, but it was asserted that if the directors had given proper attention to the affairs of the bank it would not have failed, and that the directors were liable to the bank. The court holds that the directors are simply to exercise ordinary prudence, and that this prudence is to be governed by usage in bank affairs. This was done in the present case.

EXPRESS LICENSES ALL RIGHT.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The United States supreme court, through Justice Bradley, has rendered a decision for the state of Kentucky in the suit by Crutcher, agent of the United States Express Co., who claimed that the law of the state imposing a license on express companies was violative of the interstate commerce clause of the federal constitution.

The court also held that the Virginia law requiring inspection, for which fees were charged, of flour manufactured outside of the state when sold within the state to be contrary to the federal constitution.

To Be Led By Stanford.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The leaders of the third party movement here profess to have direct assurance that Senator Stanford of California is ready to put himself at the head of their movement with all that is therein implied, and that he will be the standard bearer of the alliance, or the people's party, in 1892. Some claim to be authorized to make public the fact that Senator Stanford considers that he holds his great fortune simply as "steward for the people."

Passing of the Mormons.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, May 26.—The controlling interest in the Salt Lake Herald passed into gentle hands Saturday morning. The Herald has been the leading exponent of the Mormon church, and this sale practically breaks the back of the Latter Day Saints as a factor in Utah politics. The Herald will be made a strong democratic sheet, advocating the admission of Utah into the union.

Charged With Perjury.

MINNEAPOLIS, Kan., May 26.—George W. Wilson was arrested in this city on a charge of perjury. He was treasurer of the now defunct State bank of this city. He left here some time ago under a cloud and returned one day last week to give evidence in a case in court.

O'Malley Wants a Change.

NEW ORLEANS, May 26.—The attorneys for O'Malley in the jury bribery case yesterday gave notice that they would apply for a change of venue upon the ground that the defendant could not have a fair and impartial trial in the parish of Orleans.

David Meeker, pioneer and former partner of Senator Stanford, died at San Francisco. He went to California in 1850 and was prominent in state politics.

Newfoundland Rebellions.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 26.—The legislature passed a local coercion bill Saturday night with closed doors amid great public indignation. Morine was the only oppositionist who voted in favor of coercion. The governor's proclamation asking observance of the holiday in honor of the queen's birthday was disregarded. All the business places were open last night. The halcyons of the flagstaff on the colonial building were cut down and an attempt was made to burn the royal standard, but it was extinguished.

THE TEMPLE REPAIRED.

International Sunday-School Lesson for May 31, 1891.

[Specially Arranged from S. S. Quarterly.]
[Read the Lesson in the Bible.]
GOLDEN TEXT.—God loveth a cheerful giver.
—9 Cor. 9:7.
CENTRAL TRUTH.—It is blessed to give and to labor for God's spiritual temple.
TIME.—During the first two-thirds of the reign of Josiah, 875-840. The repairs were completed in his twenty-third year, B. C. 840—two hundred and thirty-four years before our last lesson.
PLACE.—Jerusalem, in the kingdom of Judah.
PERSONS.—Josiah, eighth king of Judah. Jehu was king of Israel during the first part of Josiah's reign.
AFFAIRS IN ISRAEL.—Ahab and Jezebel, his heathen wife, had done their best to destroy the worship of Jehovah and increase the wicked idol worship of Baal. Just about the time that Josiah was born Jehu became king of Israel. He destroyed the family of Ahab and the priests of Baal making a great reformation.
AFFAIRS IN JUDAH.—The grandmother of Josiah, Queen Athaliah, was the daughter of Ahab and Jezebel, and inherited the disposition and talents of her wicked mother. She killed all her grandsons except Josiah, who was rescued and hidden by his aunt Jezebel's maid, and became ruler of Judah. She neglected and injured the temple of God, and had a temple to Baal even in Jerusalem. Many of the people became idolatrous and wicked.
PEOPLES.—Elishah was living in Israel all the days of Josiah.
PARALLEL ACCOUNTS.—2 Kings, ch. 12. The history of the times is given in 2 Kings 22:1-23:25 and 2 Chron. 34:1-35:24.
HIGHLIGHT PLACES.—4. "After this," Josiah was minded to repair the house of the Lord.
5. The people on the same day by a popular uprising, tore down the temple of Baal (2 Kings 23:1-5).
6. The service of the priests in the temple was reorganized (2 Chron. 35:1-15).
7. Now came the fourth reform. 8. "Go out and gather" each one independently. "The Levites hastened it not," the delay was very long, till the 23rd year of Josiah (2 Kings 22:16). The reasons were probably (1) want of interest; (2) the money collected largely belonged to them; by law, and there was not much more gathered than they needed; (3) the people had not much interest in giving where they saw no results. 9. "Take heed to yourselves," the laws of Moses were made when there was no temple, but only the tabernacle. 10. "A chest" with a small hole in the top. "The gate" it was in the court of the priests, near the altar, and near the door from the court into the temple proper. 11. "Collection that Moses," etc. see Ex. 30:13; Lev. 27:28; Deut. 10:36.
LESSON COMMENTS.
The story of the providential preservation of the infant Josiah (or Joash) from the murderous wrath of Athaliah, is one of the romances of history. In those wild and cruel days so many of the seed-royal had been murdered, that at last a babe only a few months old was the only living descendant of Solomon. If God's promise to David and again to Solomon was to be fulfilled, that child must live. Athaliah, however, suspected that that child should die. Thus we have again, as in the case of Jezebel and Elijah, a warning of divine and human purposes. For six months after the massacre of the royal family Athaliah went on, convinced that all her plans had been carried out to the letter. Yet all that time God was silently foiling the queen's plans, and that too by instrumentalities purely human.
One hundred and fifty years the temple had been standing. But in that century and a half the things had paid more attention to building new and idolatrous shrines than to keeping the temple of God in good order. The result was that the beautiful building was sadly in need of general repairs. This Josiah undertook to carry out. At first, however, the work went on very slowly, for the hearts of the people and of the priests too were indifferent. Apparently they appropriated some of the funds to their own use (see verse 7).
Jerusalem's temple is long since destroyed. No building in the world has ever taken its place. For our churches are in no such sense temples of God as that in which the structure at Jerusalem was. Priesthood and temple have long since been abolished as human and material arrangements. To call a clergyman a "priest" and a church a "temple of God" (except in a broad and general way), is simply to go back out of Christianity to Judaism. The church has only one great priest to-day, and that is Christ; and God's temples are human hearts, not brick and mortar. Carrying out this idea, then, we have the theme of temple repairs in a spiritual sense. Every child of God needs to be on the lookout to see whether his temple needs repairs. How may we know when our spiritual building calls for attention? By seeing what has fallen out and what has been built into the temple of character. See what stones should be built in: "Love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance." These are living stones and may be likened to gold, silver and precious stones" for value.
Prayerful investigation will show every one whether he is using such building material or not. Possibly some who in years past did use these materials have allowed them to fall out, and have replaced them with stones of far less value. Had Solomon's temple been built of stone, wood, straw, gold, hay, precious stones, stibble and silver, it would have been a building even more remarkable than it was. And had Josiah repaired it in any way suggested by the above mixture of materials, he would have become the laughing stock of his people. Yet something like this in the spiritual realm may often be seen. What kind of a spiritual temple would that be that was constructed of love, hatred, joy, envyings, peace, wrath, long-suffering, variance, gentleness, emulations, goodness, murders, faith, drunkenness, meekness, revellings, temperance and idolatry? The idea is simply hideous.—Rev. A. F. Schaffner, D. D.
PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.
1. The influence of childhood's impressions.
2. We are greatly affected by those under whose influence we place ourselves.
3. No training will make us truly good without a right heart.
4. Unbelief, worldliness, sin, neglect, will allow the house of God to decay.
5. We should patiently, earnestly, diligently, repair all decay in God's house.
6. Benevolent contributions are a part of the worship of God.

Investigating a Shylock.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Assistant Secretary of the Interior Bussey, who has been investigating the conduct of James W. Donahue, a clerk in the pension office, who is charged with lending money to clerks in the office at a high rate of interest and other irregularities in connection with his position, has recommended Donahue's dismissal. Other clerks are said to be connected with the affair. The investigation is still in progress.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

An Insane Mother Destroys Her Four Children and Herself.

OMAHA, Neb., May 26.—Mrs. A. Peterson, the wife of a farmer near Harlan, Ia., and her four children were found dead yesterday in their cellar. They had evidently been dead three or four days and the mother had hanged them one after the other. First the searchers found the little girl, aged 4, with her toes touching the ground; then her sister, aged 10, hanging near her; a boy of 9, with one foot touching a wash tub, on which he had stood, and his brother, aged 19, suspended so low that his feet almost touched the ground. The mother, half smiling, had hanged herself after dispatching her children. All were neatly dressed and the work had been done deliberately with ropes attached to spikes driven into the timbers or put through holes bored for them.

The mother evidently stood the children from the wash tub and pulled the tub from beneath them, and as they choked to have hanged herself. The appearance of the younger children indicated a violent struggle for life. The father had recently been committed to an insane asylum.

The wife left a letter asking that \$163, which she had in bank and in the house, be used for funeral expenses. The letter also stated that the farm was paid for and no claim could be held against it.

It is thought that the bodies had been hanging since last Wednesday.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the district court of Dickinson county, state of Kansas, in a cause pending therein wherein The Travelers Insurance Company is plaintiff, and Lewis A. Peck, Oscar Seitz, trustees, Harry A. Peck, Agnes A. Metcalfe, John Watts, J. E. Wilson, J. F. Baxter, Elizabeth Stilson, James and Fred Smith, partners as Jansen & Freyschlag, Frank Howard and Frank S. King, partners as Frank Howard & Company and D. W. Steele and J. W. Walker, partners as Steele & Walker are defendants, I will, on Monday, June 29th, A. D. 1891, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Abilene, county of Dickinson, state of Kansas, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate to-wit:

All that portion of the south west quarter of section two (2) in township sixteen (16), north of range one (1) east of the Sixth Principal Meridian, lying and being south of the right of way of the Topeka, Fairmount & Western railroad company as then established and maintained through said land in Dickinson county, state of Kansas.

The said real estate will be sold pursuant to the judgment of the court in said cause recited in said order of sale.

Witness my hand this 27th day of May, A. D. 1891.

D. W. NAILL, Sheriff of Dickinson County, Kas.

W. G. COWLEY, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the district court of Dickinson county, state of Kansas, in a cause pending therein, wherein E. W. Simmons is plaintiff and E. A. Herbst, Mary E. Herbst and A. Davison are defendants, I will, on Monday, June 29th, A. D. 1891, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Abilene, county of Dickinson, state of Kansas, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate to-wit:

Lot number seven (7) in block number one (1) in George W. Carpenter's addition to the city of Abilene, in Dickinson county, state of Kansas.

The said real estate will be sold pursuant to the judgment of the court in said cause recited in said order of sale.

Witness my hand this 27th day of May, A. D. 1891.

D. W. NAILL, Sheriff of Dickinson County, Kas.

C. F. MEAD, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the district court of Dickinson county, state of Kansas, in a cause pending therein, wherein The Travelers Insurance Co. is plaintiff, and Anna M. Curtis and David Matteson are defendants, I will, on Monday, June 29th, A. D. 1891, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Abilene, county of Dickinson, state of Kansas, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate to-wit:

The east one hundred and fifty (150) feet of lots twelve (12) and thirteen (13), on Buckeye avenue, in Lebold & Fie's addition to the town now city of Abilene, in Dickinson county, state of Kansas.

The said real estate will be sold pursuant to the judgment of the court in said cause recited in said order of sale.

Witness my hand this 27th day of May, A. D. 1891.

D. W. NAILL, Sheriff of Dickinson County, Kas.

W. G. COWLEY, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

To Charles W. Cribbs: You are hereby notified that you have been sued in the District Court of Dickinson county, state of Kansas, by N. S. Walker by his petition filed in said court on the 23rd day of May, A. D. 1891, in an action therein pending in which the said N. S. Walker is plaintiff and you and Jacob Allison, Anna E. Grossart, formerly Anna E. Allison, R. E. Jones, A. C. Hingman and Mary Jordan are defendants, and that you must answer or demur to said petition on or before the 13th day of July, A. D. 1891, or the same will be taken as true and a judgment will be rendered against you for the sum of \$100, and interest at the rate of 12 per cent from that day of said judgment, and an order be obtained directing that the above described real estate situated in Dickinson county, state of Kansas to-wit: The south half of lot four (4) in block three (3) in City & Austin's addition to the town now city of Abilene, be sold as provided by law, to satisfy said judgment and that upon such sale you be forever barred from claiming any interest in, title to or lien upon said premises.

HILAND SOUTHWORTH.

Attorney for Plaintiff.

Attest: A. L. RUSSEL, Clerk.

By A. S. Davidson, Deputy.

[1891.]

Notice of Final Settlement.

STATE OF KANSAS: ss: Dickinson County: In the probate court in and for said county. In the matter of the estate of Albert H. Pratt, deceased. Creditors and all other persons interested in the foregoing estate are hereby notified, that at the next regular term of the Probate Court in and for said County, to be begun and held at the court room in the City of Abilene, County of Dickinson and State of Kansas, on the first Monday in the month of July, A. D. 1891, I shall apply to said court for a full and final settlement of said estate.

L. L. LUTZ, Administrator of the estate of Albert H. Pratt, deceased.



Sandow & Ihde,

DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements, Buggies, Wagons,

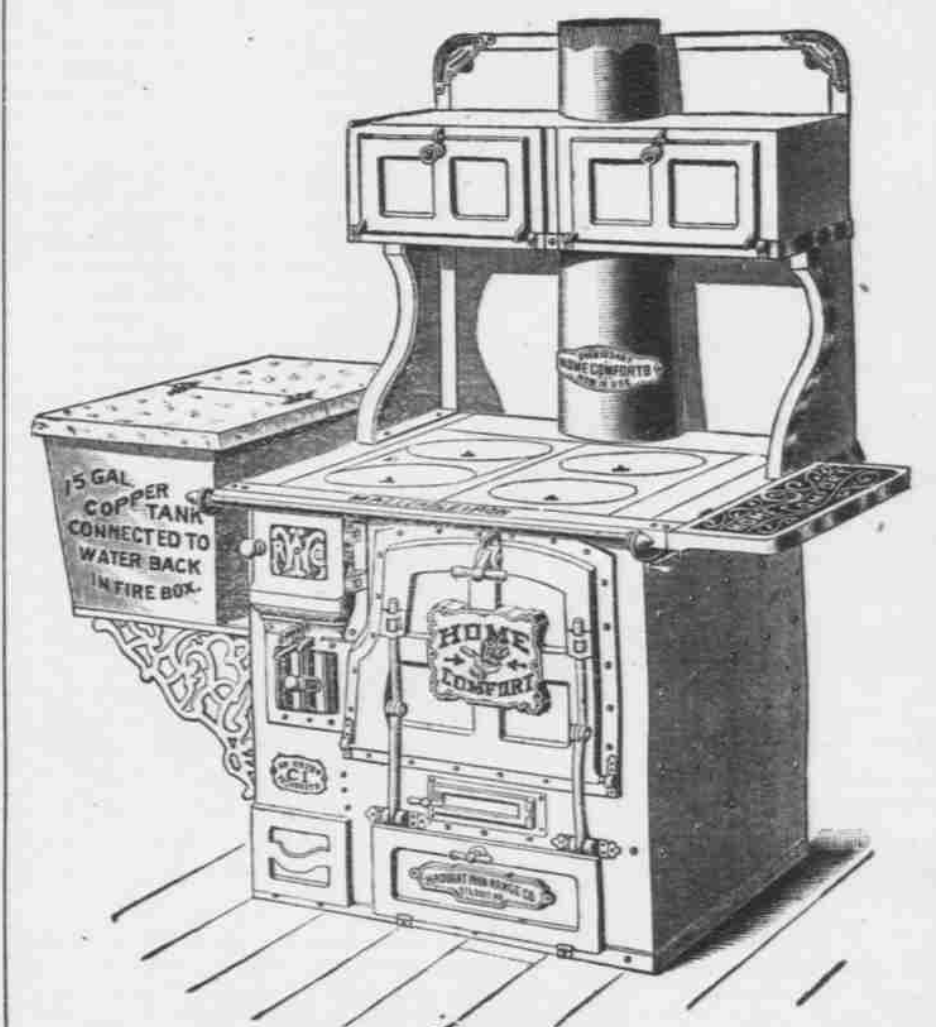
WINDMILLS, ETC., ETC.

BRANCH HOUSE AT DILLON.

They also have secured the agency for the Davis Platform Binder for Dickinson county, which will be represented at Abilene and Dillon with headquarters at Hope, Call and examine our stock before buying.

A machine can be seen in front of Eisenhower & Kniesley's office, on Broadway, Abilene.

HOPE, - KANSAS.



"HOME COMFORT" STEEL RANGES,

Are the only Ranges in the world made of Malleable Iron and Steel. Give better satisfaction than any other cooking apparatus. Read testimonials in our Cook Book.

Mrs. W. T. Sherman says: "The Home Comfort Range now in use in our home is superior to any we have ever used. I most respectfully tender this evidence of its merits."

MADE ONLY BY THE

Wrought Iron Range Co.

Washington and Lucas Avenues, from Nineteenth to 20th Streets.

Paid up Capital \$500,000.

ESTABLISHED IN 1864.

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Read the Following Testimonials: